

FIREFIGHTER II MOD C

Terrorism Awareness

Firefighter II, Mod C

Terrorism Awareness

2-22 Terrorism Awareness

- 2-22.1** Identify the definition of terrorism according to the Federal Bureau of Investigation
- 2-22.2** Identify the four potential targets of terrorism.
- 2-22.3** Identify the four categories of potential terrorist activity.
- 2-22.4** Identify the four types of emergency response involved with a terrorist incident.
- 2-22.5** Identify the general groupings of warfare agents
- 2-22.6** Identify the three main local/regional agencies or groups which should be notified immediately of a suspected terrorist attack.
- 2-22.7** Identify the process of requesting federal assistance.
- 2-22.8** Identify basic incident priorities for a suspected terrorist attack.

Reference

NFPA472, Standard for Professional Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials Incidents

Delmar, Firefighter's Handbook, copyright 2000, Chapter 30

Jones & Bartlett, Fundamentals of Fire Fighter Skills, 1st ed., Chapter 34

Firefighter II, Mod C
Terrorism Awareness

2-22 Terrorism Awareness

- I. Identify the definition of terrorism according to the Federal Bureau of Investigation **2-22.1**
 - A. A violent act or an act dangerous to human life in violation of the criminal laws of the United States or any segment to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives.
 - B. Two distinct types:
 - 1. Foreign based
 - 2. Domestic
- II. Identify potential targets of terrorism. **2-22.2**
 - A. Public Assembly
 - B. Federal, state and local public buildings
 - C. Mass transit systems
 - D. High economic impact areas
 - E. Telecommunication facilities
 - F. Historical or symbolic locations
 - G. Others
- III. Identify the categories of potential terrorist activity. **2-22.3**
 - A. Explosion or explosive device
 - 1. Most common: pipe bomb
 - B. Chemical warfare
 - 1. May involve explosive device
 - C. Unauthorized labs
 - 1. Drug
 - 2. Bomb
 - 3. Warfare agent making

Firefighter II, Mod C
Terrorism Awareness

- IV. Identify the four types of emergency response involved with a terrorist incident. **2-22.4**
- A. Rescue/life safety (by fire and EMS personnel)
 - B. Hazard identification (by HAZMAT team)
 - C. Identification of secondary devices and crime scene security (by law enforcement)
 - D. Incident management (according to local authority having jurisdiction)
- V. Identify the general groupings of warfare agents **2-22.5**
- A. Nerve agents
 - B. Incendiary agents
 - C. Blister (Vesicants)
 - D. Blood and Choking agents
 - E. Irritants (riot control)
 - F. Biological agents and toxins
 - G. Radioactive agents
 - H. Others
- VI. Identify the three main local/regional agencies or groups which should be notified immediately of a suspected terrorist attack. **2-22.6**
- A. Fire Department
 - B. Police Department
 - C. Emergency Management Agency
- VII. Identify the process of requesting federal assistance. **2-22.7**
- A. Contact FBI (during the emergency stage of incident)
 - B. Contact FEMA (when incident is no longer in emergency stage)
- VIII. Identify basic incident priorities for a suspected terrorist attack. **2-22.8**
- A. To rescue live victims, use full protective clothing including SCBA.
 - 1) Avoid touching any unknown liquids or solids, because most agents are also toxic through skin contact.
 - 2) Use a quick in/quick out approach.
 - a. Do not treat victims: remove them from area.
 - b. Keep in mind: the terrorist might be among the injured. Watch for secondary device

Firefighter II, Mod C
Terrorism Awareness

- 3) Request HAZMAT and the police bomb squad. The sooner responders eliminate the potential for chemical agents or a secondary device, the better off they will be.
- 4) Limit personnel operating in the hazard area.
- 5) Establish multiple staging areas, out of the line of sight
- 6) Notify the local emergency management agency so that they can mobilize the state and federal resources.
- 7) If the building has collapsed or there is potential for a building collapse, request assistance from a tactical rescue team or a USAR team.
- 8) Isolate all victims, separating contaminated from clean victims
- 9) Establish a safe, triage, treatment and transport area away from the impact or hot zone.
- 10) Notify all area hospitals of the incident
- 11) Remember that the incident is a crime scene and make provisions to preserve as much evidence as possible
- 12) If a responder suspects the presence of chemical agents, use the DOT NAERG or other reference sources such as the Medical Management of Chemical Casualties Handbook to suggest safety precautions and patient treatments.